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occasion I hope to determine whether they really exist after *s* and stops: I find I have been inconsistent in such cases.

From my remarks on the phonetics, it will be seen that these texts do not come up to the standard set by Boas, Sapir, Jones, Goddard, and others. Yet considering his brief stay with the Piegans (three months), and that this was his first experience with any spoken American Indian language, Professor Uhlenbeck has accomplished much,—more than could have been expected under the circumstances.

TRUMAN MICHELSON.

*Some Technological Notes from the Pomeroon District, British Guiana.* By DR WALTER E. ROTH. Part II, Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, XL, January-June, 1910, with 14 plates.

These papers on aboriginal technic by Dr Roth are models which one wishes students of material culture might emulate. The results attained are in the truest sense original contributions to knowledge corresponding to the characterization of exact science. Unlike specific characters, the arts and industries of mankind change rapidly or disappear at once with contact of a higher civilization and usually the ripe time for their study passes unnoticed. Dr Roth has preserved a record of the manufacture of cotton and other fiber twines and the cords and hammocks into the composition of which they chiefly enter among the Caribs, Warrau, and Arawak, of the Pomeroon District, illustrating every detail with clear and adequate pen drawings of his own.

WALTER HOUGH.

*Die Australischen Bumerangs im Städtischen Völkermuseum.* Von FRANCIS C. A. SARG. Frankfurt am Main: Joseph Baer & Co., 1911. 4to. Pp. 40, 59 figs.

This paper of Mr Sarg represents a most conscientious study of the large collection of Australian throwing weapons of the boomerang series possessed by the Städtischen Völkermuseum of Frankfurt am Main. This collection, which has been gathering for over 55 years, now contains perhaps the fullest exposition of the boomerang in any museum and it is fortunate that Mr Sarg was able to take up the subject so fully equipped with material and that he has rounded out the work with a knowledge of the bibliography of the boomerang. Mr Sarg divides the series into return or play boomerangs, not returning or war boomerangs, with intermediate forms (Kaile) for both play and war. The war class is divided into hurling and slashing and only slashing, these in turn being

normal or abnormal, modified at the point like the Lil-Lil and hook boomerang; and the slashing type modified at the grip—the knob boomerang and wooden sword.

The plates showing the progressive variations of the types are very interesting, the descriptions are clear and full, and the presentation and discussion of the decoration of the specimens is a valuable contribution.

WALTER HOUGH.

*El Hueso Parietal bajo la influencia de la deformación fronto-occipital; contribución al estudio somático de los antiguos Calchaquíes.* (The Parietal Bone under the influence of the fronto-occipital deformation; contribution to the somatological study of the ancient Calchaqui). By J. A. DILLENIUS. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Publicaciones de la Sección Antropológica, No. 7. Buenos Aires, 1910. 11 × 7½, pp. 96, 14 plates, 21 text figures.

When I read for the first time in the *Sumarios de las Conferencias y Memorias presentadas al XVII Congreso internacional de las Americanistas* (Resúmen No. 1, *La verdadera forma del craneo calchaqui deformado*) that Miss Juliane A. Dillenius, a pupil of Professor Lehmann-Nitsche, had come to the conclusion that the true, original headform of the Calchaqui must have been dolichocephalic, I was very much astonished. But I was not the only one, as I learned afterwards. Miss Dillenius' remarkable statement was a surprise indeed to several members of the Congress. Professor Ed. Seler, in his brief report on the Congress—which, by the way, contains several inaccuracies—speaks even of “ein gewisses Aufsehen” (*Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie*, 43, Jahrg., 1911, p. 118). Still, the history of science teaches us that many extraordinary, startling assertions, which at first nobody could believe, proved ultimately true. And so I waited to form a definite opinion on the subject until I should have read Miss Dillenius' final memoir. This I have done, but I would not undertake to write a review of it, if one of the editors of the *American Anthropologist* had not requested me, for criticising is often, in some respects, an ungrateful task indeed.

An elaborate study, of 96 large octavo pages, like *El Hueso Parietal* does not lend itself to a minute analysis in a brief space. Besides fourteen excellent plates, representing Calchaqui skulls, this memoir contains thousands of craniometrical cyphers, arranged on numerous tables, various diagrams, and other interesting figures. All these can not, of course, be commented on separately in this review. Let it suffice to give a general idea of the purport of Miss Dillenius' work.

It is difficult to imagine what originally can have induced Miss